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The Beautiful Gate of the Temple.

I.

Little familiar gate!
Gate of the home by the way;
Hour for which daily to wait,
Hour at the close of the day.

Hand in hand close pressed,
Arms never trusted in vain!
Hearts in each other at rest,
Home, all home again!

II.

Gate through which all must pass,
Gate at the end of the way,
More call it a Gate of Grass,
A prison-gate, they say?

They think it can only divide,
Lifeless, heavy, and strong;
But we who have looked inside
Know they have named it wrong.

Know it not strong, but weak,
Its bars all shattered and slight,
Mere bars of shadow, that streak
And prove the inner light;

Gate where all bonds shall break,
All severed hearts unite.

III.

Terrible, Beautiful Gate!
Gate of the Temple of God!
Well through the day we may wait
Till it open for us our abode.

Hands in hands close pressed,
Hearts past all parting and pain,
Lord and each other at rest,
Home, all Home again!

Beautiful Gate of Life!
Gate at the end of the Way!
Well worth Day's toil and strife,
For that hour at the close of the day!

By the author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family."

MY QUIET FELLOW TRAVELER.

One bitterly cold evening last winter, I was sitting with my old schoolfellow, Charlie Foster, in my study—the most comfortable room in the house, arranged throughout with a proper regard to warmth and convenience.

"How jolly this is!" exclaimed Charlie, glancing round. "I would rather be in than out such a night as this. Just listen to the wind, how it howls and blusters, and yet not a breath gets in here. I must say this is not a bad corner to occupy in this weather, and I envy you not a little. Things always seem to go straight with you, Harry. I do believe you never had a slice of ill luck or a disagreeable adventure in your life."

"You are wrong there, my boy," replied I, "for once upon a time—it is a long while ago now, though—I had a very disagreeable adventure, which might have ended in my being hanged by mistake for some one else. You remember, no doubt, that sixteen years ago, instead of being one of the partners in the firm of Ross, Haviland & Lawrence, I was only a clerk in their office."

"Yes, yes, I know," nodded Foster.

"Well, one day Mr. Haviland, not being well enough to go himself, sent me to C—— on some rather important business: some valuable documents had fallen into the hands of an obstinate, stupid old fellow, who had been guardian to a client of ours. The client was now of age, and wished to act for himself, and manage his own affairs, but old Brown, not considering him fit to do so, persisted in retaining the papers, and my mission was to persuade him to give them up quietly, and, in the event of his refusing, to threaten him with legal proceedings. I had great difficulty in inducing him to listen to reason, but when, at last, I succeeded, I telegraphed the news of my success to London, and a little later started homewards. I strolled down to the station, took a first-class ticket, and, after waiting for about ten minutes, the express came up, and I took my seat. As I got into the carriage, a tall, good-looking young fellow, fashionably dressed, got out, and with that feeling of idle curiosity that sometimes comes over one when one has nothing to do, I put my head out of the window and looked after him; and, to my surprise, he got into another carriage a little farther on. I began to wonder why on earth the fellow got out as I got in, and felt vaguely uncomfortable about it. However, when I perceived that the only other occupant of the carriage was an old gentleman, apparently fast asleep, I concluded that the young man wanted to smoke, and that the old gentleman, before addressing himself to his slumbers, had objected.

"This satisfied me, and I began to go over in my mind the events of the previous day. 'Well,' thought I, 'certainly I have managed the business very well. I expect I shall receive the compliments of the firm for it. I wonder if they will give me anything more substantial than compliments. If they do make me a present, it will be very acceptable just now,' said I to myself; for you see, Charlie, about eight weeks before, my dear Lizzie had presented me with a plump, red, pugnacious little sprite. Well, all the aunts and cousins—to say nothing of my wife—pronounced it the prettiest baby in the world, and I dare say I thought they were not far wrong; but one cannot sacrifice to a household idol of this kind without a little extra outlay, and for this reason and a few others not worth while mentioning, Lizzie and the baby were uppermost in my thoughts. I amused myself like a child with spending the money I hoped to receive in a dozen different ways for their benefit.

"At times I glanced at my fellow-traveler, who was all this time sound asleep in the corner directly opposite to me. His head was thrown back, a bright yellow bandana handkerchief covered his face, and a thick railway rug was tucked tightly round him. Now having started in a great hurry, as Ross and Haviland had got a hint that old Brown meant to make a lengthened tour on the continent, I had forgotten to take my wrapper with me, so I contemplated my opposite neighbor with rather envious eyes, thinking how warm and comfortable he looked and how very cold I felt. I tried to forget my discomfort by reading over my papers; but when at last I got through them, I was as cold as before, or perhaps a little colder. However, we were getting near our journey's end, and that was some comfort. I determined to follow my fellow-traveler's example and take a doze. I wish heartily that I had not done so.

"First of all, I had a singularly unpleasant dream; for I dreamt that on arriving at home, I found the street door open, and on going in, saw staircases in all directions. I went up the one I fancied led to my rooms; but it seemed as if I should never get there!—flight after flight I went up, and thought the stairs would never come to an end. Then suddenly I found myself in the drawing-room, and was struck by the cheerless look of everything: there was no fire in the grate, and the room was so dimly lighted that at first I did not see Lizzie. Then I became aware that she was leaning back in the arm chair, with the child lying in her lap; her eyes were closed, and her face was deadly pale. I cried out her name, but she did not move. With an undefined dread that seemed to make my heart contract, I rushed across the room to her; the floor heaved and swayed with my weight; I flung myself down by Lizzie's side, and had seized her hand, when the chair overturned with a crash, and she seemed to fall heavily into my arms!

"I awoke with a cry of terror. The train had run nearly off some facing points, and the tremendous jolt had thrown my fellow traveler across my knees. I lifted him half up, but he made no effort to help himself. With difficulty I replaced him on the seat. The head dropped back into the old position, and as the light now fell on the face, I saw to my horror that the man was dead!

"I fell back into my seat, gasping for breath; but the next instant I started up, and went to the farther side of the carriage. 'Dead?' said I to myself. 'No, it's impossible, he cannot be dead;' and turning hurriedly towards the old gentleman, I endeavored to stammer out a possible hope that the fall had not hurt him. It would not do; the words died away on my lips. I felt the fact of his death was but too true, and the folly of asking a corpse if a fall had hurt it crossed my mind, and gave me an absurd inclination to laugh, though I never felt less merry in my life.

"Then a terrible curiosity drew me back, almost against my will, to look again at the lifeless man. The blue glazed eyes were wide open; the jaw slightly dropped; the once ruddy color had settled in patches of dark purple in the cheeks. He was a tall, stout man, apparently about sixty-five, and must have been handsome when alive; indeed, the face would have been handsome still, but that the half-open mouth and sightless stare gave him such a ghastly appearance.

"The bad dream I had had, the sudden startling awakening, and the horrid certainty that I had been traveling all the way with a corpse, utterly unnerved me, and I vainly endeavored to regain my composure. I could only gaze on the dead face before me with vague feelings of wonder and distress.

"Well, Charlie, I did about the most foolish thing I could have done," continued I. "A shrill whistle and the shacking of the speed announced our approach to Highgate, and in another moment the lamps at the station flashed their light in and out of the carriage window, as we passed up to the platform. With a desperate feeling that, as after all it was no business of mine, I might as well try to escape a heap of questions that I could not answer, I snatched up the old man's yellow handkerchief, flung it over his face, seized my traveling bag, and sprang out of the carriage.

"I remember well the nervous dread which came over me that the body would be discovered before I could give up my ticket and get clear of the station. No one stopped me, however. I hailed a cab, jumped in, and in ten minutes more was safely deposited at my door. There I dismissed the cabman with a double fare, and in another minute stood in my bright, cheerful sitting-room, with my dear wife clinging to my arm.

"Everybody was as unlike my dream as possible. Lizzie looked rosy and smiling; her baby was in his cradle, fast asleep; there was a bright fire in the grate; the supper-table was laid, and our neat little cook entered with a tray on which Lizzie seemed to have assembled all the good things she could think of. But, in spite of the comfort around me, I could not shake off a feeling of disquietude, and I suppose this was visible enough to a pair of loving eyes like my wife's, for she said—'What is the matter, dear? You look quite upset.'

"'Oh, Lizzie!' I burst out, 'I have had such a horrid adventure! I must tell you about it.'

"'Not yet,' returned she. 'Sit down and take some supper first, and you shall tell me afterwards. However disagreeable your adventure was, it has not ended badly, since I have got you safe home again, my darling.' And thereupon she gave me a kiss, which had such a reviving effect upon my spirits that I allowed myself to be seated at the table, and there, under the combined influence of my kind little wife's cheerful face, a good supper, and hot brandy and water, I began to recover myself, and proceeded to relate what had happened.

"Lizzie only laughed at the dream, and told me not to be superstitious, but looked grave and horrified enough over the account of the poor old man.

"When I had finished, my wife looked so anxious and discomposed that I began to regret having told her, but, suddenly raising her head, she said—'Dear Harry, ought you not to have stayed and explained what had happened? Might not people think that—that——' Her voice broke and her eyes filled with tears.

"'By Jove! Lizzie,' cried I, starting up, 'you are right, of course! They might think I had a hand in the poor fellow's death. Why, how could I be such a fool! I must go at once and give information at the police office.'

"I put on my coat as I was speaking, but the happy thought came a little too late; for just as Lizzie was handing me my hat, there was a tremendous peal at the front door! My wife and I looked at each other. She turned very pale, and I burst out laughing. That was not quite the right thing to do, perhaps, under the circumstances; but could I not help feeling amused, as well as embarrassed, at the scrape my folly had got me into, and I had not at the time the slightest idea of the disagreeable consequences that were to follow.

"'Cheer up, little woman,' said I. 'It is all right; I did not do it, you know. Go to bed like a wise girl, and I will come back as soon as I can and tell you the sequel to my story.'

"Just then the cook opened the door, and said—'Oh, if you please 'um, there's two policeman at the door, and they says, 'um, as they want to speak to master.'

"'Very well,' said I, 'I will go to them. It is very possible I shall be absent some time, cook, so take good care of your mistress till I come home;' and giving Lizzie a hasty kiss, I walked out and faced my uninvited visitors. Before I could speak a word, one of them touched me on the shoulder, and said—'You're wanted about that old gentleman found murdered in a first-class railway carriage at Highgate station.'

"'Yes,' I said; 'I was just coming down to the police station about it.'

"'Oh! was you?' said the man, in a grimly facetious manner; and looking up, I saw he had stuck his tongue in his cheek, and was winking at his comrade. I longed to knock the fellow down, but knew it would hardly do to yield to the inclination; so I tried to console myself by remembering that I had only my own stupidity to thank for the unpleasant position I was in.

Foster grinned, and nodded a friendly and provoking agreement.

"'Well,' continued I, 'the police station was not far off, and we were soon in the presence of the inspector. As we entered, he turned his calm grave face towards us, and fixed an inquiring look on me for an instant; then, signing me to come forward, he said quietly, 'Will you state all you know about this affair?' and he pointed with his pen to a bench, on which the body of my late fellow-traveler was lying.

"'I told him I knew nothing about the matter—that I did not know the man was dead until a few minutes before the train stopped, and had been much startled and shocked at the discovery.

"'Why did you not give information as soon as you reached the station?' said the inspector, drily.

"'Well, really,' stammered I, 'I do not know why. Of course I ought to have done so. I can only account for my negligence to do it by the fact of my being in a hurry to reach home, and the certainty that he would be seen by the officials directly, who would know better what to do than I did.'

"This was a sorry kind of explanation, and I was hardly surprised to find that it did not satisfy the police, but was, nevertheless, considerably dismayed when the inspector informed me I was a prisoner.

"'Poor little Lizzie,' thought I, 'what a fright she will be in.' However, I was permitted to send her a message to the effect that I was detained to give evidence, and that she was not to be uneasy.

"I was then taken in a cab to Bow street, where I was charged with murdering and robbing an old gentleman, name unknown. My pockets were turned out, my papers, purse, and watch taken from me, and even my cigar-case, which was at the moment certainly the greatest privation. The charge was taken, and I was marshaled off to a cell and locked up. There, sitting on one bench with my legs on another, and my back fitted into an angle of the wall, I passed the night—such a miserable night it was! I should have perished with cold had it not been for the kindness of the jailer, who lent me a thick loose coat and a blanket. In wretched discomfort I dozed and dreamt, starting up now and then in bewilderment, wondering where I was, and then suddenly recollecting, sank back in my corner to doze and wake by turns till morning. After some cold coffee and bread, I was again taken before the court and examined, and, to my horror, sent to the House of Detention till the inquest should be over, when it was intimated I should be brought up again.

"Well, to cut short my story, for I see you are yawning, I must tell you that the inquest was held, and the doctors discovered that the old gentleman was not murdered at all, but had died of apoplexy. So my offence was reduced to theft only; the old fellow's pockets had been emptied and his watch taken.

"I should, no doubt, have been sent back for further evidence, but that a prisoner was brought in, upon whom the stolen property had been found. This prisoner proved to be the identical tall, good-looking man who had left the railway carriage as I got in. The young fellow, who, on account of his gentlemanly stylish appearance, had got the sobriquet of 'the Prince,' was a professional thief; but on this occasion he had been on a pleasure trip to the north, to see some friends, and he solemnly declared that he got into the carriage where the old gentleman was without any business-like intentions; that he always traveled first class, because it was more comfortable, besides being 'genteeler.' He said—and, as you know, the statement was borne out by the medical evidence—that the old gentleman had a fit, and that, though he did his best to assist him by opening the windows, loosening the old fellow's neckcloth, and holding up his head, he died in a few minutes. 'And then,' added 'the Prince,' 'I thought the poor old boy couldn't want his watch or his purse again, and I knew they would be very useful to me, so they changed pockets; and then I stuck him in the corner where the other gentleman found him. But I do hope,' continued he, looking round with an air of candid innocence, so well assumed that I felt inclined to applaud—'I do hope no one would go to say as taking what nobody else didn't want was stealing.' Unfortunately, some rather important people could not be brought to see the matter from his point of view, and 'the Prince' did not visit his friends in the north again for some years.

"So ended my very unpleasant adventure, Charlie. I have taken many a day's journey since, but never again with such a very quiet fellow-traveler."

Just a Question or Two.

An exchange thus descants upon printing office bores, hitting the mark so fairly on the head, we cannot fail to appreciate, indorse and copy. Here are a few of the innumerable questions which printers are called upon to answer:

Do you print both sides of the paper at once?

How long does it take to make a newspaper?

Suppose you write everything you print, don't you?

Why are those boxes of different sizes, and how do you know where to find a certain letter?

Can't you print a picture of anything you want to? I should think you could. Why can't you? (After printing some horse-bills for a man not long ago, he found fault with them because the "cut" was not just like his horse. On another occasion a gentleman came to us with the information that he had left his horse in front of the office and wanted a picture of it taken and some bills printed.)

If you print one hundred bills for $3, I suppose you will let me have four for twelve cents!

I should think it would be fun to be an editor,—you don't do anything but sit down and read newspapers and stories all day!

Do you throw your type away after you have printed upon it once?

You don't care if I take a handful of this type, do you?

It can't be very hard to set type all day—is it now?

Can't I help you print something?

I wish you would print my name for me; it wouldn't be much trouble to print of just one name.

What is this for? what do you do with this? what makes that look so funny? what are you going to do now? what for? why? what makes you keep so still? you don't care if a fellow just talks, do you?

By the time a man goes through with this list of questions, his company becomes so monotonous that he cannot fail to perceive its effects upon the listeners, and he walks off with the impression that we have treated him unkindly and impolitely.

All the above is to the point, and when the questioner takes the hint and leaves of his own accord, we feel serene.

But then, when, as occurred with us the other day, a man comes in with a 32-page pamphlet with the backs torn off, and insists on us printing him a copy of that same, backs and title-page included, for ten cents, because that is all the original copy cost him, we feel disposed to explain to him the quickest method of getting down stairs, free of charge.

Cremation Among the Old Greeks.

The body was placed upon a pyre built of wood, to which fire was communicated in the presence of those who had attended the funeral; when the flames were extinguished the bones were collected and placed in urns made of various materials. These were preserved in tombs, built commonly on the roadsides without the city gates. The funeral took place at night. The procession was headed by musicians; these were headed by hired mourners, who lamented and sang the funeral song; after these came the freedmen of the deceased, sometimes amounting to a considerable number, wearing the cap of liberty. Immediately preceding the corpse were persons bearing waxen masks, representing the ancestry of the deceased; the corpse itself, placed upon a couch, was commonly borne by the freedmen or by the immediate relatives; the family following after—the men, contrary to usual custom, with their heads covered, the women with their heads bare, their hair disheveled, and often beating their breasts and uttering piercing cries. If warranted by the rank of the deceased, the procession passed through the forum, and an oration was then pronounced over the body. Finally, the corpse, with the couch upon which it was borne, was placed upon the funeral pyre, built commonly in the form of an altar, with four equal sides. The nearest relative, with averted face, kindled the pyre, and perfumes, oils, articles of food, ornaments and clothing were frequently thrown on while it was being consumed. When the pile was burned down, the embers were extinguished with wine, and the bones and ashes collected by the nearest kin, sprinkled with perfumes, and placed in an urn. As the Christian religion gradually obtained the ascendency, a corresponding change took place in the mode of disposing of the dead; bodies were no longer burned but interred, and the offices of the church were substituted for the rites of paganism.

The Editor.

One definition of an editor: An editor is a male being whose business is to navigate a news paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, cuts out manuskripts, keeps a waste basket, blows the "devil," steals matter, fites other people's battles, sells his paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay, when he can get it, raises a large family, works 19 hours out uv every 24, knows no Sunday, gets damned by everybody, and once in a while whipt by sumbody, lives poor, dies middle-aged and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, is rewarded for a life uv toil with a short but free obituary puff in the nuse papers.—*Billings.*

There is said to be a single arsenic mine in Cornwall, the monthly product of which is sufficient to destroy the lives of five hundred millions of human beings; while, if the amount of white arsenic contained in the adjacent storehouses were judicially administered, this globe of ours would be completely depopulated.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Four Days Without Food or Fire.

Three or four weeks ago a young man named George Spinney, living in Cleveland, received word that his brother John, foreman of a lumber camp in Huron County, Mich., was dangerously ill and desired his presence. George reached the camp as soon as possible, found his brother better, and remained ten days and nursed him. The lumber camp was twelve or fifteen miles from any settlement, and five or six from any house, and the road leading in was a blind road, having many windings and turnings. When he went in Spinney was accompanied by some of the lumbermen who were hauling out their goods and breaking up camp, and he paid little attention to the road or the direction.

John was to remain in the woods with a few men to drive some logs, and George made preparations to return home as soon as his brother was convalescent. A team and three men left camp with him early in the morning, but after proceeding a mile Spinney found that he had forgotten his watch and went back after it. He secured it and started to overtake the team, and had no idea of being lost until he had walked two hours and failed to overtake them. He had endeavored to cut across an elbow in the forest instead of following the track of the wagon, as was prudent, and when he found himself bewildered he struck for the camp. He went right away from it, and it was four days before he saw a human face again. He was not alarmed at his situation until after noon, as he expected to come upon a camp or a cabin.

He shouted himself hoarse in an hour or so, getting no response, and he fired off three chambers of his revolver before it occurred to him that he might wander in the woods for a day or two.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Spinney found himself walking in a circle. He marked a tree and started due east, but at 5 o'clock he returned to the same locality, and as it was beginning to grow dark he made preparations for the night. He says he slept quite soundly, and suffered but little from the cold, being in a thick forest. Next morning he saw squirrels and partridges, but having only three bullets he dared not risk a shot.

He made his breakfast of strips of basswood, which he peeled from a tree, and did not suffer from hunger during the day. He shouted about every half hour, and many times listened for the sound of axes or the shouts of men. The morning was sunshiny, and he could keep a direct course, but the sky clouded over after dinner, and Spinney caught himself walking in a circle. He came upon an old camp just at dark, and slept there that night, appeasing his hunger by chewing some old pork rinds which he found in the cook shanty.

It was about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the fourth day before Spinney found his way out, and was then guided to the lake shore by the sound of breakers. He was constantly on the move during the four days, averaging, he thinks, about twenty-five miles per day, but he must have doubled on himself a good many times, as the camp was only twenty-one miles in a direct line from where he came out. He chewed basswood sprouts, slippery elm bark, beech limbs, and once found a few dozen thornapples, and he did not lose much flesh.

Cleanly Cattle.

If there is one thing in which the Argovian takes particular pride, and in which he particularly excels, it is in the care of his cattle. They are elephants in size, and their glossy hides betoken some peculiar art on the part of their masters. Not a particle of dust or straw is allowed to cling to them, and they are combed and washed as only horses are elsewhere, not with a curry-comb, but with old cards, which, being finer and softer, are more agreeable to the animal, and improve the fineness of the hair. This receives an additional lustre by being rubbed with old flannel. They actually shine; and the gentle creatures have an evident consciousness of their beauty, for they are careful not to soil their ashy gray and chestnut robes by lying in the mud when allowed to take a walk. Animals can acquire, if they have not by nature, a fine sensibility, and when they have once experienced the pleasant sensation of cleanliness, learn to take care of themselves. Not only do they exercise this care for the person of the animal, but are at the pains of removing every feather and other unpalatable substance from their food; and the water-troughs where they drink are kept as clean as if human beings resorted to them. If anybody doubts the efficacy of these means, let him come and see not only how large but how intelligent these dumb creatures look; how they watch every motion of those who talk to them, and listen to all they say. What an affectionate moan they will utter to welcome the milkers, who are always men, as they say, "Women tickle the cow, and never take all the milk from the udders, so that she gives less and less." It is said of them that an Argovian will send for the doctor for his cow a great deal quicker than for his wife; but we did not see any evidence that he was not sufficiently attentive to both.

GOLD FISH.—Referring to the statement now going the rounds, that Seth Green proposes to stock Irondequoit Bay, Lake Erie, with gold fish, which he says are good eating, the *Germantown Telegraph* observes: "We should say that the gold fish will not be regarded as edible by anybody who can get any other fish. They have an unnatural sweetish taste, not unlike the smelt, but lacking the flavor of the smelt, and rendering them quite insipid. We have not tasted one for thirty years, but that taste was sufficient not to desire another since that time."

ACTORS IN CHINA.

How One of them Suffered for Daring to Wed a Lady.

The stage is the lowest of professions in China, and play actors and barbers are the only persons excluded from competition at literary examinations.

There has recently been acting in Shanghai a celebrated tragedian named Yang Yeh-lin. Young, handsome and clever, this man is reputed to have worked havoc in the hearts of his female auditors. At length he created a passion which has resulted in his ruin. A young Cantonese lady, the daughter of a well-to-do Chinaman living in Shanghai, saw and admired him, pined, grew sick, and refused to be comforted. The father washed his hands of the affair and went south, with the knowledge, it is alleged by the damsel, of what would follow. However this may be, the girl's mother at once opened negotiations for matrimony, went through all formalities prescribed by Chinese custom, and eventually handed over her daughter to the actor as his wife. One would have thought this ended the affair, and that social ostracism was the worst the lady and her husband had to encounter. But that would be to calculate without China and Chinese Mandarins. It chances that the Che-Hsien, or Magistrate, of Shanghai, is a Cantonese, and, therefore, of course sympathises with that class of the Shanghai population.

No sooner was the news abroad than Cantonese society here flew, metaphorically, to arms, accused Yang Yeh-lin of abduction, procured his arrest and torture, and the punishment and imprisonment of his wife, who persisted that there was no abduction at all, that the marriage was formal and proper, and that she liked and meant to stick to her husband. Scandal says that Canton Guild went so far as to offer 20,000 taels to the Magistrate to decapitate a man who had brought disgrace upon a family with which many of them were connected. So far, however, the Che-Hsien dared not go; but what he might—and the might for evil of a Chinese Mandarin is great—he did. He ordered the wretched Yang 100 blows with the heavy bamboo on the ankle bone—the torture of which may be conceived by tapping one's own ankle lightly with one's own cane—had him strung up for twelve hours by the thumbs, with the arms reversed and drawn up behind the back, the effect being, of course, to strain and partly dislocate the shoulders, and he allowed to be fixed round his neck an ingenious collar which presses on the apple of the throat and produces a constant sense of choking and irritation, aggravated continually by the inevitable cough. Scandal further says that Yang was able to bribe his jailers with £200 to free him from the last incumbrance; but your readers will admit that the first two punishments were enough for marrying a handsome girl on her own proposal. The girl herself got 100 blows on the face with a leather strap, the effect of which reduced the features temporarily to pulp.

Expulsion from Parliament.

In the discussion which preceded the expulsion of Riel from the Canadian Parliament interesting precedents were brought to the public attention. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries members were expelled from the English House of Commons for publishing conferences of the House; for making violent speeches "affirming a certain bill favored treason and was full of blood, danger, despair, and terror to British subjects;" for "falling into a bitter and scandalous invective against the Scots and Scottishmen; for "being a monopolist" and "projector of a patent for a monopoly," and for usury. In 1826 a member was sent to the Tower for "speaking out of season," and another for "bringing in candles against the desire of the House." Thomas Longe, Sir John Bennett, Ashburnham, and Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House, were expelled for bribery, and Lord Cochrane and A. C. Johnstone for fraud in stock jobbing. O'Donovan Rossa and Smith O'Brien were expelled for treason. The precedents more directly bearing on Riel's case were those of members who had been expelled for contempt in not attending in their places according to orders of the House to answer matters charged against them. Three such precedents were quoted—in 1665, in 1732, and in 1857. In by far the greater number of cases in the British Parliament there had been no legal conviction of the members expelled, though in 1580 the House adjudged that a member ought to remain still of the House unless he were convicted.

The World's End.

During the last two or three centuries, upward of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the northern hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at midday. It seemed to be on fire, appearing at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. La Place supposed that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful! A whole system on fire; the great central luminary with its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed and gone forever. Here we have a presumptive view of the truth and the solemn illustration of a singular passage in a very old book:—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up." What has been will be again. Our sun and moon and stars and earth will be destroyed by fire. "It is inscribed in the heavens," says Dr. John Mason Good, "foretold in the Scriptures and felt in the earth." Such is the text. The comment may be found in Peter's 2d epistle, 3d chapter, and 11th and 12th verses.

Items of Interest.

The man who is venial himself believes that everybody has his price.

Large quantities of grape slips are now shipping from Missouri to France.

Bergh says that a dog never goes mad until his master does. It's all sympathy, in his view of it.

The world uses 260,000,000 pounds of tea and 718,000,000 pounds of coffee every year. China furnishes nearly all the tea, and Brazil more than half the coffee.

The surgeon in charge of Fort Blair, a penal settlement of British India, says that the oil of a tree called gurjun has cured every case of leprosy under his care.

Temperance societies are being formed in France, the members of which pledge themselves not to drink alcoholic liquors at any time, and wine and malt liquors only at meals.

A farmer living near Glasgow, Del., has a mad horse. The horse is penned in a stall by himself, and keeps up a continual kicking and knocking his head against the partition. He was bitten by a mad dog last summer.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that first-class carpenters in that city, who were employed a year ago at $3 per day, are now glad to get $1.50 per day, and that this decline in the cost of labor runs through the whole scale of employments.

The toothless may derive hope from the fact that at Killin, in Perthshire, an old man died at the age of ninety-one years; but five years before his death he cut six new teeth, which he said were quite serviceable, and "as sharp as lancets."

A rich man sent to call a physician for a slight disorder. The physician felt his pulse and said: "Do you eat well?" "Yes," said the patient. "Do you sleep well?" "I do." "Then," said the physician, "I will give you something to take away all that!"

On Bainbridge Island, Washington Territory, recently a logger accidentally discovered the outcroppings of a coal mine. He mentioned the fact in conversation, and some of his hearers at once proceeded to the locality, and finding that there was a coal vein there they chartered a steamer to Olympia and pre-empted the land, thus snatching a fortune from the logger.

A cuttle-fish has been caught at Olympia, Washington Territory, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of its eight long arms. The arms were of gristle, lined on the under side, their entire length with saucer-shaped suckers, varying from the size of a pea to two inches in diameter. This is the largest cuttle-fish caught in North America of which there is authentic record.

The Crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the winter wheat area in each State. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections. No previous season has been more generally so since the inauguration of crop reports. In the South very few exceptions to the general vigor and even luxuriance of the growth have appeared. In the Gulf coast region the winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practiced to the advantage of the crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden changes of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Niagara, Livingston, and Genesee, four counties which produce one-third of the winter wheat of New York, the average expectations are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on low ground is reported. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable returns, many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio Valley report either average or superior condition. Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising reports. There are reports from the North-west which are more favorable than usual, but are of little consequence, as the winter wheat of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa constitutes less than two per cent. of the wheat of that region. The prospect in California is very promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause—wet weather—have come from several counties. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports a promise of 40,000,000 of bushels in the State.

A Queen's Connubial Love.

Save her husband, she really cared for no created being. She was good enough to her children, and even fond enough of them; but she would chop them all up into little pieces to please him. In her intercourse with all around her, she was perfectly kind, gracious, and natural; but friends may die, daughters may depart, she will be as perfectly kind and gracious to the next set. If the king want her, she will smile upon him, be she ever so sad; and walk with him, be she ever so weary; and laugh at his brutal jokes, be she in ever so much pain of body or heart. Caroline's devotion to her husband is a prodigy to read of. What charm had the little man? What was there in those wonderful letters of thirty pages long, which he wrote to her when he was absent, and to his mistresses at Hanover, when he was in London with his wife? Why did Caroline, the most lovely and accomplished princess of Germany, take a tiresome, fussy, plotting princeling for a husband, and prefer an emperor? Why, to her last hour, did she love him so? She killed herself because she loved him so. She had the gout, and would plunge her feet in cold water in order to walk with him. With the film of death over her eyes, writhing in intolerable pain, she yet had a livid smile and a gentle word for her master.—*Thackeray.*

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. RANSOM, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any advertisers to cause insertion communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to suggest to all contributors

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and Government advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

The Fourth Coal Basin.

EDITOR MINER.—I willingly comply with the request of Mr. Rogers published in your last issue, that I should add my testimony to that already given concerning the coal developments of our county; and I do so the more readily because there is an apparent endeavor on the part of somebody to create a false impression of our mineral resources.

The locality of which I shall make brief mention lies on the head waters of the Naccadah or Potato Creek, and known geologically as the Fourth Coal Basin. It is not, like the Bunker Hill or geological Fifth Basin, in a direct line of an important through route from the Lakes southward, neither does it possess as good natural advantages for a road crossing the dividing ridge, and it is probably for these reasons that it has not until comparatively recently received the attention that for many years has been given to Bunker Hill, consequently it is not so widely known. But judging from the results obtained by those engaged in its development, it bids fair to prove fully as extensive and as rich in minerals as the latter is known to be.

The coal measures in both of these basins consist of coals, fire clays, iron ores, limestones, sand rocks and shales, and are nearly 300 feet in thickness. This embraces all or nearly all the coal seams and their accompanying strata of the Lower series, although not so thick as they exist farther south toward the centre of the basin, where they are found to be about 400 feet thick.

The famous "Coal pit" opening on the Wyman tract shows a single vein of good clean coal, without any parting whatever, 61 inches thick. The "Rock vein," "Spring vein" and "Haralin bed," all show seams of from three to four feet in thickness. On the Lyman Co.'s lands two veins were exposed last season, each of which measured from five to six feet of coal, and a bed of cannel and bituminous, one underlying the other without any parting, the cannel burning well and leaving only a small percentage of fine white ashes. On the Chadwick tract the "Old Dominion opening" contained over four feet of coal. I mention these particularly because they are the most prominent, but over the different tracts are scattered other openings not christened, in which the coal exposed measures from two to three feet in thickness.

In all of these cases the coals found have proven by the various tests applied to be of excellent quality, and in many the distinctive features were strongly marked. None of the openings here enumerated have been driven in until the solid rock cover was reached.

Concerning accessibility I need only say that the valleys of different streams, viz: East Branch, Havens Brook, Indian Run, and West Branch, like that of their near neighbor Red Mill Brook, and others of a similar character all admit of Railroads with easy grades, and of cheap construction. And the "faces" or sides of mountains by the regularity of their surface offer every facility for inclined planes or narrow gauge trunks, with moderately steep grades, by which to deliver the coal into chutes. The writer of the article in the Jamestown *Journal*, labors hard to convince the people of Buffalo, that of a necessity they must push further south, into the "heavy deposits" of Butler, Armstrong, and adjoining counties to obtain their supply, and would have them believe that in approaching the northern edge of the basin the quality of the coal grows poorer, as the veins grow thinner. All very ingenious and plausible, but unfortunately for the writer, and the interest he represents, there is nothing whatever in it. The quality of a coal seam, is not regulated by its thickness. The dealer and consumer, in purchasing their stock, examine the quality and inquire the cost. It is a matter of indifference to them whether the vein from which their coal was mined is 3 feet or 30 feet thick. In mining a thin vein there is of course greater temptation to be careless in sorting the slate and refuse from the coal, but competition soon regulates that, and the miner quickly realizes that he must furnish a clean coal or be thrown out of the market. It is perfectly well known among coal operators that a good vein of 2½ feet thick can be mined and yield a very fair profit; and the people of Buffalo will yet learn, if they do not already know, that McKean County can supply them with an abundance of coal of the best quality at a much less cost of transportation than they can obtain it from the "heavy deposits" of Butler.

I have occupied more of your valuable space than I originally intended, but the importance of the subject to all concerned must be my apology.

THE KING.

From Harrisburg.

ED. MINER.—There are some bills before the Legislature which are of special interest to your readers, and I presume they would be glad to know what the probabilities are of their passage through the two Houses. If you will pardon me for occupying a limited space in your columns I will give them what information I have upon the subject.

A bill has passed the House and will undoubtedly pass the Senate the coming week, repealing the act of last year which repealed the road law passed by Mr. Armstrong and restored for our county the act of 1802, with its several supplements. The general road law of the State was passed in 1836 or '39, I forget which, and it repealed the act of 1802. It became necessary, therefore, to repeal last years act, and extend to our county the general road law of the State and its supplements. This will be done under the repealing act now before the Legislature.

A bill "for the relief of the Children of Mary E. Prosser, widow of Holden L. Prosser, late of McKean County, Pa." has passed the House, and is now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate. I fear this bill may not be reported favorably from that Committee, as it is claimed it will be establishing a precedent which will prove burdensome in supporting the children of soldiers of other States. Prosser was a native of McKean county but a resident of Iowa when the war broke out. He enlisted in an Iowa regiment and died while in the service at Vicksburg in 1863. Subsequently his widow returned with her family to McKean County, and her friends are asking that the benefits of our laws providing for the education and maintenance of soldiers orphans may be extended to her children. I trust it may be done.

Bills were introduced by Judge Jones asking that Sergeant township be relieved from further taxation in the building of the McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion and Ridgway, Wilcox and Kane State Roads. It was found however that no notice had been given in the counties of Elk and Forest, that application was to be made for this legislation, and when the bills came up they were ruled out of order. It is to be regretted that notice was not given in those Counties, as it is admitted by every one that the tax-payers of Sergeant township are compelled to bear an exceedingly unjust burden in the support of these roads, neither of which enter her borders

The Commissioners of the McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion State Road are asking for a Supplement authorizing them to levy a tax this year and next and no longer, and gives them the control of the road until the settlement of their accounts in 1877. This bill was read in place the day Judge Jones received the notices of publication, and was reported from the Judiciary (Local) Committee with an affirmative recommendation on the 10th day of April. It took its appropriate place upon the Calendar of bills on First Reading, and it was two weeks before it was reached. It passed first reading and then took its place on the Calendar of bills on Second Reading, and there it rests. There are probably seventy-five bills ahead of it today and nearly every one of them will elicit more or less discussion and take up more or less time, and when that bill will be reached it is impossible to tell. Under the new Constitution every bill must be read at length three separate days and under the rules of the House a single objection prevents a bill being called up out of its regular order. Heretofore when a bill was once taken up nothing could prevent its reaching third reading but a majority of the House, and under a suspension of the rules which required a two-thirds vote, the bill could be passed finally the same day. Under the inflexible rules which are now embodied in the organic law of the State, it is hardly possible to pass a bill in a months time from its introduction. Generally speaking no one will suffer because of these rules but in exceptional cases they will work great hardship and injustice, as in the case of this Supplement to the McKean, Elk and Clarion S. R. If the Legislature adjourns on the 15th of this month I hardly see how it is possible for it to pass both houses. The people of Forest County, living at Tionesta, in a section of country that was attached to Forest County years after this State road act originally passed, are opposing the passage of this supplement. Their member takes advantage of every parliamentary rule to prevent its consideration. There will be no difficulty in passing the bill in the Senate if it reaches that body in time. Speaker Strang will give it his personal attention.

I believe the bills referred to are the only ones of a local interest to our people. There are subjects of a general character, including the Appropriation bill, in which the people of McKean are interested, and which I shall devote some space to in a future communication.

In conclusion, I wish to bear testimony to the efficiency and capability of our member, Judge Jones. No member is more attentive to his duties and none regarded in higher esteem by his fellow members for integrity of character and purity of purpose.

In the Senate Chamber we are represented by one of the ablest if not the ablest member of that body. I doubt whether the Senate was ever presided over by a more competent man than Speaker Strang. His long legislative experience, including the Speakership of the House during one of its most turbulent sessions, has thoroughly fitted him for the responsible position he now fills with so much dignity and ability. He is a man of few words, but when he speaks his utterances receive the undivided attention of those present, and carry with them great weight. His name is mentioned in connection with the next United States Senatorship, and many regard him as the most available candidate in the State to fill the seat which will be made vacant at the expiration of the term of Senator Scott.

Truly yours.
L. ROGERS.

Harrisburg, May 2d. 1874.

OUR RAILROAD.—The *friends* of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad are feeling very much encouraged relative to the prospect of an early completion of the road. The *enemies* of the road are still determined to do all in their power against it. The city of Rochester very generously proposed to give $100,000 toward the completion of this work, but to enable them to do so an act of the Legislature was necessary. A bill for that purpose has been before the Legislature for a little time past, and now passed both branches, and only awaits the Governor's signature, which will doubtless be added in a day or two, if that important act has not already been performed. The officers of the company have received news confirming the report in circulation a week or ten days ago that their mortgage bonds have been sold in London, and they are making the necessary preparations to resume work upon the road early in May.—*Angelica Republican.*

THE judicial salary bill, as it came from the House of Representatives, and now goes to the Governor for approval, fixes the salaries of the State judiciary as follows:

Supreme Judges - - - - -	$7,000
Common Pleas, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh - - - - -	$5,000
Common Pleas, country districts, - - - - -	4,000

Of one thing there is not likely to be much complaint—that the salaries are too high, though it is possible that there may be no scarcity of candidates, notwithstanding the poor pay.

Summer Travel.

Pleasure travel, which has become so common with all classes of Americans during the summer months, is anticipated by many as the most enjoyable event of the entire year. It carries them to new scenes, familiarizes them with strange people, breaks the monotony of their lives, relieves them for a time from mental and bodily strain, and reinvigorates them for life's cares and duties. It, therefore, becomes a momentous question how this recreation, often limited by considerations of economy both of time and means, can most profitably and pleasantly be enjoyed. Many of our transportation lines have arranged routes and rates to meet the requirements of the people, and from season to season these facilities are improved and extended. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has gained a high reputation for the facilities it annually presents this class of travelers, and the popularity its lines enjoy is well merited. They extend into the most interesting portions of the Middle States, and excursionists can be carried over them for long distances at low rates, without annoying changes or transfers. Its roadway and rolling stock are probably the most perfect in America, and its management is complete, careful, and courteous. As a consequence the comfort of travelers is assured and their safety guaranteed. Every reader of current news is aware of the fact that a "terrible accident" is rarely chronicled on any portion of this great railroad system.

So far as scenery goes, no lines of railroad on the continent can surpass those running through Pennsylvania. Magnificent agricultural panoramas, beautiful river views, splendid mountain pictures, picturesque hills and valleys, lovely villages, and flourishing towns and cities are seen in quick succession. A ride of twelve hours between Philadelphia and Pittsburg shows more interesting variety than can be seen in the same time and distance anywhere else in the United States, and from this main channel a score of branches run, leading to localities and resorts of unsurpassed attractiveness and world wide popularity. The State of Pennsylvania is in itself an interesting study. Its bosom holds all the anthracite and much of the bituminous coal found on the continent. Its hidden fountains produce the larger portion of the oil now so essential to the comfort and industry of the world. Many of its hills are depositories of iron and other ores, which are utilized in immense manufactories as seen in every valley. Its forests supply the principle part of the lumber used in the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Its territory is washed by the tides of the Atlantic and the waters of Lake Erie, and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by rivers navigable more than two thousand miles. Its boundaries completely seperate New England and New York from the Mississippi valley; and its entire area is dotted by scenes of more than ordinary historical interest. All these combinations add to the charm and interest of travel, and every American can find something in it instructive and gratifying.

The accommodations provided for summer tourists on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are unsurpassed. Good hotels in all the towns reached by it are the rule and many of them are elegant in all their appointments. It would be difficult to select any highway of travel anywhere that can compare, in the essentials of comfort, safety, expedition, and interest, with the magnificent system of railroads managed by this company.

The Veto Abroad.

A *Herald* London dispatch says the opinion there is that the veto will act beneficially on American credit. Any other course would have been considered fatal. Prominent bankers, bullion dealers, brokers and the largest investors of money, universally applaud the measure. Inflation, it was generally conceived, would break the principle of resumption, and specie payment being indefinitely postponed would lead to a total cessation of further purchases of securities on European account. The result of the veto will soon be manifested in increased investments in American securities.

The Paris cablegram says the veto is extremely well received by financiers. Bankers, merchants and French capitalists dreaded an increase of paper. Now that confidence is restored they look for a speedy return of specie payments.

The Frankfort cablegram says the veto produced an excellent impression, and allays the fear of constant expansion, and it is considered as the only rational mode of a return to a sound financial basis. The absorbing topic is, will railroads pay their debts or drift into repudiation? German investors are disgusted.

The London *Post* says: Grant has once more saved the country from peril. The veto deserves full as much applause and gratitude as the victories of Vicksburg and the Wilderness.

—The public debt statement shows a decrease of $2,000,000.

—If Grant can weather the praise of the New York *Herald* he may be considered morally invulnerable.

—A little suspicious. The New York *Tribune* has stopped throwing mud at the administration.

—President Grant would really seem to be in danger. LANE, of the New York *Sun*, is feigning to blow kisses toward the White House.

—It is said of the temperance crusaders that "they drink not, neither do they sin, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not a raid like one of them."

The subscriptions of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, including subscriptions of individual citizens, to the Centennial Exhibition Fund, amount now to $4,000,000.

— The Williamsport *Register* thus describes the seat of Peter Hardie's new county: "Minnequa—one hotel—one dwelling—one school house—one barn—and a million or more of stumps."

— P. Herdic, of Williamsport, didn't give a fire company $5,000 for saving his mill, as he promised to do, and as it is reported he did. The *Register* says so.

— The editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* has been found guilty in the libel suit of A. B. Brumbaugh vs. A. L. Guss, and he now writes his editorials in the county jail

— That was a singular mistake by which the vote of an absent member of the House at Harrisburg was counted for the bill to authorize an increase of the debt of Philadelphia. This one vote was needed to carry the bill, and the discovery of the error and correction of the record changed a victory into defeat.

— Major, who was initated into a Hoboken lodge of Free Masons, has institute a suit against the lodge for the recovery of the initation fee with interest, because he is unable to take the second degree and desires to leave the order. The case excites considerable interest.

—President Grant is reported as having said relative to his veto message, as follows:

"I do not exaggerate when I say that the desire to conscientiously discharge my duty has caused me more sleepless nights than anything that ever required my approval. The number of schemes for the financial relief of the country, which have been sent me, both by friends and those who wish well for the party, would make a library in themselves. Some of the suggestions were unique, but the great mass were as interesting as a debate in Congress. I have been compelled to patiently listen to the views of Senators and Representatives, and have listened as well to delegations and personal friends, and I must say if personal influence could have any weight with me, I would have signed the bill."

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN SMETHPORT, on reasonable terms. The Lot contains about five acres. For particulars, enquire of A. B. Armstrong or all creditors undersigned 4 15-2 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

11-25tf A. S. BISHOP

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

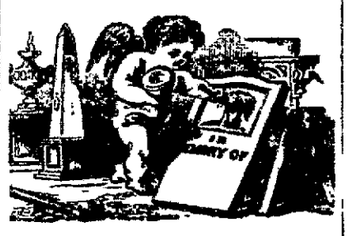
and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

FOR YOUR

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.,

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

SPRING OF 1874.

SMITH'S EXCELSIOR.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE NOW OPENING AND ON SALE AT

Smith & Co.'s Excelsior,

OLEAN.

TEN BALES SHEETING

FIVE CASES BLEACHED MUSLIN.

EIGHT CASES PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

150 PIECES CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

50 PIECES CARPETS OF ALL KINDS.

A CAR LOAD

Of Wall and Window Paper in every Variety.

AN *ENDLESS VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS.*

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Including all colors of Cheeney Brothers' justly celebrated

AMERICAN SILKS.

JAP. SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID,
BLACK SILKS, AMERICAN, LYONS,
BONNA, GROGRAIN, &C.,
ALL GRADES.

Diagonal Silks, Argyle Suitings, Mary Stewart Goat Hair Suitings,

Black and Colored Alpacas from .25 to 1.00

IRON GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS
JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

SHAWLS:

Paisly, Wool, Zephyr and Silk, Long Square and Scarf.
100 dozen Ladies, Gents and Misses

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.
for which we are sole agents.

JOHNSON KID GLOVES FOR LADIES,
for which we are sole agents.

GREAT VARIETY OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPS, for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN, WARRANTED.

ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF HATS & CAPS

Two car loads of Pritchard's Celebrated

Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Bags.
For the sale of which we are Sole Agents in Olean.

Geese Feathers, Groceries,

T

From 2|— to 10|— per pound.

ALL OTHER GROCERIES TO MATCH.

'Tis useless to enumerate articles and prices, suffice to say that we were never in condition to do our patrons so much good in quality and prices as this Spring. Call and see for yourselves.

R. O. Smith & Co.

April23, 1874.

SEVENTY-FIVE NEW PIECES CARPETS, MATTINGS, AND OIL-CLOTHS.

A LARGE STOCK OF NOTTINGHAM LACES AND OIL WINDOW CURTAINS.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Liberal land claims against the Government of Mexico, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield

Smethport, Pa.

E. D. Freeman.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Ross.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Head-land Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

11 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sweetzer's block, on Main street

W. J. Milliken. Jason C. Backus.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, 4 Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, and a full and good stock of rosewood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. M. Case is authorized to receive sworn bids for sale, also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24 1873. Robt. C. Simpson

Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extensive scale at my old stand, respectfully invites the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CURRYING & FINISHING made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.

Farmers' Valley, Jan. 31, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that he has opened a shop on Main street, two doors above the old stand—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Watterson—for the purpose of selling chairs of every description and furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture pertaining to, &c. &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 5, 1873.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mr. Cassap's premises, near John M. Tyler's old stand, in this place—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, scripping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.

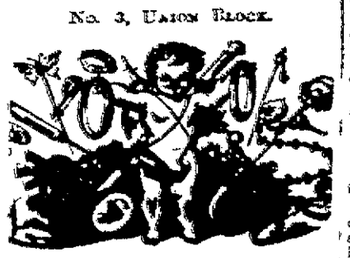
Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better, cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Black smithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, Union Block.



Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a variety of ornamental of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which he is selling at low cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Gen. H. Hall,* Portville, Cat. Co., N. Y.

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MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FORBS HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. Free to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Just at Random.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	2:17 a m
Through Mail	8:46 p m
Local Freight	2:45 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Night Express	2:24 p m
Through Mail	11:32 a m
Local Freight	3:30 p m

— The MINER only costs four cents a week, or less than three cents if paid in advance.

— Water Street is being opened, sure. Street Commissioner Hamer, with a force of men and teams, is pushing the work.

— Bradford was fairly represented in our borough on Tuesday, at hearing before arbitrators of the case of Emery vs. Reed.

— When we see a man keep his right hand in his pocket and offer an acquaintance his left hand, we have our opinion of him.

— The editor of the Elk Democrat is in a muddled condition. We would most respectfully refer him to the head of this paper for correct information as to who is the editor and publisher of the McKean Miner.

— The meeting of the creditors of the estate of Ault & Cornforth, to prove their debts and appoint assignees, which was held at Kane last week Wednesday, was adjourned to the 23d inst., at the same place.

— Mr. James Steele, of Port Allegany, writes us that he raised an ear of corn from which he shelled 1235 grains. He challenges any Granger of McKean, Potter or Tioga counties to raise an ear that will prove more productive.

— The oil producers of the oil regions have adopted the "shut down" process for the purpose of bringing the price of oil up to a paying figure. They have closed operations for 30 days. What are the laboring men to do in the meantime?

— We are now living under our own vine and fig tree, and would inform our patrons that farm and garden produce is payment of subscription is as acceptable to us as the cash. But we must insist that we cannot pay more than double the market price or accept unsalable produce, because it is to pay the printer.

— Brick Pomeroy labors hard enough to make his paper popular, if he don't succeed. First he threw a bait to the Masonic Fraternity by assuming to be an authority on Masonic news and teachings, then he tried the dodge of interviewing or pretending to interview wonderful spiritualistic mediums and giving the result of his researches to the world through the columns of his paper, and now he is a red-hot Granger. We expect next he will advocate cremation.

— The Warren Mail says that a party of gentlemen from Titusville and Pleasantville have formed a company for the manufacture of an extract of hemlock bark for tanning. They are now constructing factory buildings near Titusville, and will be ready for business about June 1st. The company own the right to manufacture their extract in the counties of Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron and Potter, the best counties in the State for hemlock timber.

— The Allegany County Reporter gives the following list of papers published in that County: The Allegany County Reporter, Allegany Democrat, Olean Herald, Sabbath Recorder, Angelica Republican, Andover Advertiser, Allegonian, Cattaraugus News, Friendship Register Cuba News and The Boys' News, published by Frank and Allie Jamison, Angelica, for only ten cents a year. Verily, Allegany County is a fruitful community.

— Messrs. D. C. Young and J. C. Backus met with a mishap that came very near being a serious accident, while returning from Kane last Thursday. Their team became frightened at a yoke of oxen, and making a side lunge from the main track down a steep dugway, succeeded in throwing both gentlemen out of the carriage and breaking the pole. Fortunately, with the exception of a few bruises and the utter demoralization of the Captain's new silk hat, no further damage was done.

— A writer in the Galaxy gives the following list of the sermons which Elder Knapp, the celebrated revivalist, delivered during a single week:

Monday—The Personality, Character, and Destiny of the Devil.

Tuesday—Why God let the Devil live.

Wednesday—A Prayer Meeting in Hell.

Thursday—The Goodness of God.

Friday—Justice of God in the Damnation of the wicked.

Knapp once described the terrible heat of hell by saying that it was so hot that if a man were taken out of it and plunged into the hottest fire of an earthly furnace he would freeze to death from the translation.

— Owing to the necessity of removing the old Academy standing from its present site, Prof. Train will finish the present term of the school at his house. The attendance will not be very large owing to the absence of such of the scholars as passed the ordeal of the teachers' examination on Saturday, and who intend for the summer themselves to become teachers. We understand that at the close of school on Friday, the parting of Prof. T. with those who had been a long time under his instruction was quite affecting. Mr. Train succeeds in winning the respect and esteem of his pupils, and they all so far as we have heard speak of him in the highest terms as a faithful and earnest teacher.

— A preparation so widely and favorably known as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer needs few words of praise from us. That compound has won its way to the highest layer in the public mind; and multitudes, who have vainly used other remedies for the restoration of their hair, have, on trying the Sicilian Renewer, been made glad by the speedy restoration of their gray hair to its natural color, and the thin locks thickened up as in the days of early youth. It also prevents the hair falling out, makes it soft and glossy, and is altogether the best preparation for its intended purpose before the public.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Select School.

We understand that Mrs. Mary Holmes proposes establishing a first class Select School in our borough. She will be assisted by Prof. Bogisch, who will teach his own language, the German. As Mrs. Holmes has an established reputation in this vicinity as a teacher and Prof. Bogisch comes among us with a superior reputation as a scholar and teacher, we can bespeak for the school the patronage of the community. The school will be held at Mrs. Holmes' residence, on Green Street, back of the Academy. The term is to commence the 1st of June. For terms, &c., enquire of Mrs. H. or see advertisement next week.

Slightly Mixed.

Judging from a letter received a few days ago from the Post Office Department we should say that the P. O. officials had a very muddled idea of our mail facilities. They have accredited us with daily mails from Alton and Wilcox, and tri-weekly mails from Larrabee and Turtle Point! They evidently need educating.

Smethport Market.

A want long felt by the people of our borough and vicinity is a good, reliable, and easily accessible meat market. And we are glad to be able to state that Mr. John Wendell proposes to provide for this want. He is now fitting up the rooms under Armstrong & Co.'s drug store into a neat, clean, and commodious market, and it is his intention to furnish his patrons in a very short time with all the meats and vegetables of the season. Mr. Wendell deserves to receive the patronage and support of the community in his enterprise.

Bradford.

The facts in the following narrative are given us by a resident of Bradford, who vouches for their truth: It seems there are two gentlemen in that borough named respectively Tait and Green, the former the keeper of a hotel, the latter the proprietor of a boarding-house, and both slightly under suspicion of disregarding the local option law. The other evening Tait, for some reason or other, (probably to see where his customers had gone) took it into his head to investigate Green's establishment by taking observations through the window. The eye of Green rested upon him, and in a moment he was out in the street playing the rocks right lively into the latruler, who soon cried "quarter." Explanation and reconciliation followed, Green excusing his vigorous sally upon the plea that he supposed he had caught High Constable Emery!

Bonds Sold.

Those who predicted that the new school bonds would be a drug upon the market may now have the satisfaction of knowing that their predictions are not very reliable. We are informed by members of the Board that nearly all the bonds are disposed of, and more than the remainder are spoken for. Twice as many could easily have been sold had there been the necessity.—They have been all or nearly all taken by the laboring class of our community, as a safe investment of the savings of years, so that we may have the satisfaction of knowing that we are not paying the interest to rich capitalists or greedy speculators.

Donation.

The friends of Rev. H. Peck in Eldred and vicinity will give him a donation visit at his house on Wednesday evening May 13th.

Port Allegany.

Ed. Miner—Inconceivably strange it is that nothing of a political, religious, or local character has of late appeared in the columns of the Miner, relative to the general intelligence, business qualifications, &c., that pervade the residents of a town soon destined to be the leading one in this region of country. Ample evidence sustaining this theory is given by the constant and steady influx of persons of every vocation who come but to stay.

At the present time 14 dwelling houses and a mammoth factory are in process of erection. Skilled laborers of all kinds are earnestly sought after, the demand far exceeding the supply for those who in connection with this can with equal earnestly abuse the numerous grog shops located here, which, by the way, are very liberally patronized. But the misery caused by these remarkers is to speedily pass away. With the tide of immigration comes one whose avowed purpose is improvement. This personage proudly introduces himself to the local population as a coin of Democracy pure and uncorrupted. The cause of his migration hither is truly a praiseworthy one. It is nothing less than the establishment of a periodical devoted to the perpetuation of Democracy. The more zealous and patriotic Republicans have donated quite liberally for its establishment, alleging as a cause for the seeming unnatural conduct the immediate conversion to Republicanism of those who patronize or become better acquainted with the editor. MORE ANON.

Port Allegany, May 4, 1874.

— Some of our muscular young men we fear will injure themselves trying to come up to the pattern set by Mr. J. L. Conner, of Kane. Just for pastime, he measured off 12 ft. 4 in. at a single jump, and it wasn't a very good day for jumping.

— An energetic man, who can furnish a horse and wagon, can find profitable employment by calling upon or addressing F. A. Whitlock, Smethport, Pa.

Geos Templar Convention.—The thirteenth annual session of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Venango, Cameron, Mercer, Forest, Elk and McKean, will be held in the City of Union, commencing May 19th at eleven o'clock A. M., to continue at the will of the Convention.

— We republish President Grant's Veto Message this week on our outside pages—by request.

— The amount of muscle expended in the noble art of jumping by the grown up boys of our borough if properly laid out at a fair remuneration would soon pay off the National debt.

Olean Items.

April 27.—Work on our depot is progressing finely. The frame work is up and the large force at work on it will speedily complete it ready for occupation.

Dr. M. C. Fallett, the purchaser of S. S. Whitney's stock of drugs, is running the business at the old stand, and offers a first class stock of drugs and fancy goods.

Temperance meetings have been been held for the last few weeks and largely attended. The ladies of the place are enthusiastically at work.

A man named Stephen Stark, living near the Erie depot, after becoming intoxicated was ejected from a saloon in this place a couple of weeks ago, and by reason of exposure froze both his feet. Having spent all his earnings for liquor, he now lies helpless with a large family dependent upon him. An action has been commenced under the Civil Damage Act by Messrs. Cary & Jewell, to settle which we are informed $200 has been offered.

May 4.—Tomorrow (Tuesday) is our charter election to elect village officers. The issue will without doubt be license or no license. The Ladies' Temperance Union is bending every effort toward carrying a majority of the Board, while the license men are hard at work to carry their side of the question.

The Times office is being removed from its old quarters to a new and commodious location over Benson's brick store.

Saturday, "Tip" Goodwin, so he is familiarly known, who works in the machine room of Conklin's wagon shop, accidentally got his fingers on a buzz saw, with a result disastrous to said fingers. He loose the index finger at the second joint, the middle finger at the first joint, beside the tip of the third finger.

Last Saturday two shad were caught in the creek, near the aqueduct. It is the first fish of that specie ever caught here. They are supposed to be the lineal descendants of those planted at Salamanca a couple of years ago by Seth Green.

Citizen Dicta.

— We are not surprised to hear that the Pottsville Daily Standard has been obliged to suspend. Yet we are sorry, for it deserved to live, and would have lived with any one else than Col. Frank A. Burr at the head of it. Frank can spread over more ground for an individual of small intellectual calibre than any person of our acquaintance, but has proven his capacity to swamp any and every enterprise he takes hold of that requires any amount of talent or tact. He makes a good newspaper correspondent and should not soar any higher. Another cause of the death of the Standard, in our opinion, was the baleful influence of that bloated, American-hating Knuck-Englishman, George D. Lawson, as its Managing Editor. His continual boast was that he was at the tail end of a noble and poverty-stricken English family, and that he would scorn to become a naturalized American citizen, (for which latter boast all Americans have reason to be thankful.) We understand that he has secured the position of art critic on the New York Graphic, where he will have full swing to his egotistical pen in denunciation of American art, until he is discharged or the paper suspended, either of which alternative must surely ensue. The suspension of the Standard, with its unsettled liabilities of $18,000, should be a warning to capitalists that literary Bohemians, or even first class correspondents, are pretty sure to flounder in deep water when they undertake to strike out for themselves.

Died.—Suddenly, at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, May 2, 1874, W. M. Newell, aged 62.

— **Through tickets** for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West and South-West. All letters answered promptly.

Jack Ferguson, Agt.

Larrabee Depot, Mich., 1874.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Notice.

A PETITION has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean and Potter counties from the Burgess and Council of Bradford Borough, McKean county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the levying and collecting of a sum and special road tax of the same amount as is now authorized in Bradford township viz: ten mills for road and ten mills special, or to pay indebtedness. Said taxes not to exceed twenty mills per dollar of the assessed valuation.

P. L. WEBSTER, Burgess,

J. MOORSHOUSE, J. L. POMEROY,

E. PARSONS, W. Y. MERROW

A. DeCOLIER, P. WOODWARD

Councilmen.

11-26—4t

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

L. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 134 & 136 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

Burrill McEwen & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO KUNZ, SMITH & SPENCER)

395, 397 & 399 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of

Fine and Fashionable

Furniture

manufactured especially to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our

Large & Spacious Warerooms

are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the

Latest and Most Improved Styles

of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.

Having made our entire purchases for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Rich & Beautiful Furniture

At Wholesale and Retail,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.

All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us; and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.

We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.

Mr. Russell, former Manager for the retired firm of Kunz, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many patrons for past favors, and solicits not only them, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.,

395, 397 & 399 Main Street

Buffalo, N. Y.

CLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER MOV. 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10,35. Larrabees 11.10. Port Allegany 11.23. Emporium 1.40 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.20 p m, for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabees 7,10, Port Allegany 7,40, Emporium 9,50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.52, Larrabees 4,17, Olean 5,10, 6.40 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

9.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.49, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.30, Buffalo 2.50, p. m.

3.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.14, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.35, Buffalo 8.00, p.m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J.D. TEOMAN, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 2d, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves	Phila	12.55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	12 15 p. m
"	"	arr. at Emporium	2,15 a. m
"	"	" Buffalo	9 00 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Phila	10.30 p. m
"	"	Renovo	10.05 a. m
"	"	Emporium	12.20 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	1.12 p. m
"	arr. at Erie		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves	Buffalo	3.25 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.10 p. m
"	"	Renovo	10.05 p. m
"	arr. at Phila.		9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.20 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	5.32 p. m
"	"	Emporium	4 20 p. m
"	"	Renovo	6.40 p. m
"	arr. at Philadelphia		6.00 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Main West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,

m21v11 General Superintendent.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. HASKELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. H. Dunn, deceased, late of the Borough of Eldred, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to the undersigned duly.

BENJ. BUNNELL, Executor.

Eldred, April 2, 1874—6t*

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Bunn, Lent & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore meet competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our **FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES,** &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6. 1873.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one *preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

SMETHPORT ACADEMY

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on the intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. He said as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, Salt Rheum, Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and the worst forms of Humors of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhœa, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poison.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By removing the sparks and vigor of the digestive organs, it dispenses the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son, Proprietors.

P. E. Sroge, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The President's Reasons for Vetoing the Currency Bill.

The following is the President's Financial Veto Message:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate Bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section.

The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that if, in practice, the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such addition as would give the expected relief. The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligation to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address. In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in value of currency." I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as Dec. 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible. The first act passed by the Forty-first Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows: "An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States: Be it enacted, &c., that in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such time as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

The act still remains as a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. A declaration contained in the act of June 30, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, should never exceed $400,000,000. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to $356,000,000, at which point Congress passed the act of Feb. 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions has ever been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in case of an emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur, when from any cause revenues fall below expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary, because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tender on sail. It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible; but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes themselves redeemable, and made equivalent to coin, as a measure preparatory to free banking; or for placing the Government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment. The revenues of the country should be increased so as to provide current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay; for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or as the currency of the country, gold convertible into it at the commercial centers is an article of merchandise, as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports, being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply I see no way open but by the Government hoarding, through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains $4,000,000 of authorized bank-note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota, not yet taken. In addition to this, that the States having less, that their quota of bank circulation have the option of $25,000,000 more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of "more currency."

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1874.

Farm Garden and Household.

The Housewife's Table.

The following tables will very materially aid persons not having scales at hand to measure any article wanted. Allowance should be made for extraordinary dryness or excessive moisture of the articles needed:

Weight and Measure.

Wheat flour	1 lb is	1 quart
Indian meal	1 lb	1 ounces are 1 quart
Butter, when soft	1 lb is	1 quart
Loaf sugar, broken	1 lb	1 ounce are 1 quart
White sugar, powder'd	1 lb	1 ounce are 1 quart
Best brown sugar	1 lb	2 ounces are 1 quart
Eggs	10 eggs are	1 lb.
Flour	8 quarts are	1 peck
Flour	4 pecks are	1 bush.

Liquids, etc.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are	½ pint.
Eight large tablespoonfuls are	1 gill.
Four large tablespoonfuls are	½ gill.
Two gills are	½ pint.
Two pints are	1 quart.
Four quarts are	1 gallon.
A common-sized tumbler holds	½ pint.
A common-sized wine-glass is	½ gill.
A tea cup is	½ gill.
A large wine-glass is	2 ounces.
A tablespoonful is	½ ounce.
Forty drops are equal to	1 teaspoonful.
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to	1 tablespoonful.

To Clean Paint.

A correspondent says: Use but little water at once; keep it warm and clean by changing it often. A flannel cloth takes off fly specks better than cotton. Soap will remove the paint; so use but little of it. Cold tea is the best liquid for cleaning varnished paints, window panes and mirrors. A sharp piece of soft wood is indispensable for cleaning corners. A saucer of sifted ashes should always be at hand to clean unvarnished paint that has become badly smoked; it is better than soap. Never put soap upon glass unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off, which can never be done to window glass. Wash off the specks with warm tea, and rub the panes dry; then make a paste of whitening and water, and put a little in the center of each pane. Take a dry cloth and rub it all over the glass, and then rub it off with a chamois skin or flannel, and your windows will shine like crystals.

Keeping Hams.

Farmers' families are often troubled about how to keep hams in the summer time. We have tried a good many ways, and have always failed in keeping them nicely. The smoke house, though hidden away in among the apple trees that lay their limbs lovingly over, above, and around it, is still too warm; the wide, roomy cellar too damp, and the shop, though cool and airy, being the large third story of the "old house," is too light.

A good neighbor, who knows all about it, tells me that he always packs away hams in the early spring time, before the flies come, in a box, with all the interstices between the hams filled up with some coarse, dry salt that he has used for many years for the same purpose; salt that came out of fish barrels. He washed and dried it thoroughly first. He keeps the box in his barn in a cool, airy place.

To Preserve Apples Whole.

Peel and core large firm apples (pippins are best). Throw them into water as you pare them. Boil the parings in water for fifteen minutes, allowing a pint to one pound of fruit. Then strain, and adding three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pint of water, as measured at first, with enough lemon peel, orange peal, or mace to impart a pleasant flavor, return to the kettle. When the sirup has been well skimmed, and is clear, pour it boiling hot over the apples, which must be drained from the water in which they have hitherto stood. Let them remain in the sirup until both are perfectly cold. Then covering closely, let them simmer over a slow fire until transparent. When all the minutiæ of these directions are attended to the fruit will remain unbroken, and present a beautiful and inviting appearance.

Greasing of Axles.

The *Canada Farmer* gives the following directions:—Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way around the tendons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Castor oil is a good material for use on an iron axle; just oil enough should be applied to a spindle to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulders and nut into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil the axletree, first wipe the spindles clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, if it won't wipe will not do it. On a heavy or carriage, wipe and clean off the back and front ends of the tube, and then apply a very small quantity of castor oil, or more especially prepared lubricator, near the shoulder's point.

It is alleged that the number of beggars to be found in New Orleans is greater now than it was ever known to be before. The individuals are of all ages, colors, and previous conditions, and the question is—What shall be done with them?

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, who served in the late war. Placed on the calendar. The bill provides that there shall be paid to every honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer, and teamster, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month for all the time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865; or in case of volunteers, up to the time of the muster out of the volunteer organization to which he belonged. In case of the death of any such person the payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States, or any State, are to be deducted from the allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes, or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than $10 for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska. Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., submitted an amendment providing that a supply of arms should also be issued to the Indians to protect themselves from the raids of settlers. This amendment was finally withdrawn, and another offered, providing that the State of Nebraska should furnish the Federal Government with good and sufficient bonds that the arms should not be used for any other purpose than that named in the bill, "protection against Indian hostilities."

The House bill for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow in the Mississippi river was reported to the Senate and passed, with an amendment providing that the act shall expire on Sept. 1, 1874.

When the Louisville and Portland Canal Bill was discussed it was shown that the U. S. Government held 9,955 out of the 10,000 shares in the canal.

The Senate considered the bill to enable the Mormons, from Europe, to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States. Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., submitted an amendment providing that in the 5th section of the bill the aggregate of lands held under declaration statements shall not at any one time exceed 320,000 acres, instead of 500,000, as reported by the committee. Nor shall any one thing embrace more than 50,000 acres, instead of 100,000. Agreed to. Mr. Ramsey also submitted an amendment to the 3d section of the bill providing that location might also be made upon certain Indian lands in Minnesota, held in trust by the Government, not exceeding 160 acres for each member of the society. Agreed to.

Davis, of W. Va., introduced a bill to reduce the tax on the circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by national banks. He said the tax on national bank circulation was one per cent., and that on State bank circulation ten per cent., which practically prevented any circulation of the latter class. He saw no reason why national banks should have the advantage over State banks ten to one.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morey, of La., introduced a joint resolution for the furnishing of rations, forage, and clothing to the people suffering from the inundation from the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read extracts from correspondence detailing the frightful condition of things along the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. He said that the present inundation was greater than any that had happened since 1847, and the people never were more destitute. In reply to Mr. G. F. Hoar, he gave the number of people starving and at from 12,000 to 15,000. Mr. Cox, of N. Y., remarked that the proposition was rather extraordinary. The Government might as well be called upon to furnish aid to the 40,000 starving people of New York city. After some further discussion the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs with leave to report at any time.

An item appropriating $10,000 for postage stamps for the State Department, reported the subject of Printing. Mr. Butler, of Mass., proposed to appropriate only $1,000 for furnishing postage stamps, at the cost of manufacturing. Mr. Hardcastle appealed to the committee to allow Mr. Garfield's amendment to stand, rather to restore the franking privilege openly and expressly or else take the exactly opposite course, and let the Post-Office Department sell the stamps to all comers at their face value.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill empowering the President to direct the issue of food and dismantled army clothing for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River.

Mr. Averill reported a resolution increasing the appropriation of the investigation previously ordered into Indian contracts for 1873 and 1874, and directing a thorough investigation of all the frauds or irregularities connected with the administration of Indian affairs for those years. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced, the following resolutions, which was the occasion, with a letter from Mr. Thurlow Weed, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the thanks of Congress are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Sir Lambton Lorraine, commander of the British frigate Niobe, for his humane and generous intervention at Santiago de Cuba, in preventing the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition. The American people reciprocate with admiration and gratitude his prompt and emphatic admonition, and so long as heroism in defense of humanity is deemed worthy of honor, the name of the gallant officer should be cherished.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, introduced a bill to fix the compensation of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Conn.—Levying a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent on the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes and other securities.

By Mr. Beck, of Ky.—Increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks from one-twelfth to one-quarter per cent per month.

Mr. Poland, of Vt., offered resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, being the same as were recently introduced into the Senate by Senator Carpenter. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules, and make the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the centennial celebration the special order for the 5th of May next. Passed by a vote of 154 to 66.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution reciting a conflict of authority between the United States Courts and the Territorial Courts of Utah, and that the enforcement of the laws has been delayed and obstructed, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the legal jurisdiction of the courts and officers in Utah. Adopted.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Ill., submitted a report on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company from Chicago to the Atlantic to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. The report recites the various features of the existing railroad systems, and says that the company proposing to build this great freight railroad will accept the low rates of freight agreed upon by the committee—15 cents a bushel to Chicago, 18 cents to St. Louis, &c. The company asks the Government to guarantee its 5 per cent bonds at the rate of $12,000 a mile; and while the committee is not in favor of railroad subsidies, it thinks proper that the subject should be fairly submitted to the consideration of the American people. It therefore reports a bill without any recommendation. Ordered to be recommitted and printed.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report the reasons why the $18,000,000 of national bank currency, authorized to be withdrawn from the States having more than their proportion, has not been withdrawn and distributed under the provisions of the act of the 12th of July, 1870, and what further legislation is necessary to secure that result.

Mr. Hereford, of W. Va., introduced a bill providing that the tax on State banks shall not be paid, in greater than the tax on national banks.

A New Comet.

The discovery of a new bright comet is announced by the Academy of Sciences, Vienna, in 21 hours 23 minutes right ascension south, 6 degrees 56 minutes declension. An observer at Yonkers, N. Y., states that it is nearly globular, about two minutes in diameter, with a decided condensation toward the center. Its brightness it is above the average, but it does not in other respects present any notable difference from objects of its class. Its position at 8 o'clock, P. M., of April 14, was approximately: Right ascension, 21 hours, 16 minutes, 24 seconds; south declination, 5 degrees, 15 minutes. Its motion in the north and east. An observer in this city states, April 17, that it rises at 2 A. M., east one half south. Half an hour earlier on April 24. It is a telescopic object.—*Scientific American.*

A little girl in Troy, N. Y., broke an arm from a china doll, and pushed it as far as she could into her ear. The surgeons have been unable thus far to get it out, as it fills the orifice so tightly that forceps cannot be used.

STATISTICS show that of the thousands who die annually, a large proportion are destroyed, not by old age, or by the natural exhaustion of vitality, but through intemperance, or disregard either on the part of the sufferer, or his parents, of the simplest laws of nature. Such being the case—and *figures cannot misrepresent facts*—the conclusion is that were the causes of intemperance, its kindred vices, and a disregard of natural laws, removed, the average length of the human life-time would be extended proportionately. What agent most *rapidly, harmlessly* and *certainly* will eradicate these vices, or the tendency to them, is the question which has been as thoroughly and persistently agitated as has the search for the Philosopher's stone. The discovery has been made by Dr. Joseph Walker, whose widely known VINEGAR BITTERS are accomplishing wonders which the old fogy doctors never dreamed of. Try them and judge for yourself, as thousands are doing all over the country.—*Com.*

A reliable remedy—WISTAR'S BALSAM.—*Com.*

We would not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours *Perrens' Peruvian Pills*; they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.—*Com.*

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for rheumatism, swollen or stiff joints, flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts and burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.—*Com.*

Bronchitis.

This is an irritation or inflammation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air we breathe into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from Catarrh extending to these parts, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from the latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *glottis*, which are the organs of the voice, and, extending downwards, produces hoarseness, coughing, and spitting mucous matter, sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, and terminate in consumption. But in the case of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success, and won the loudest praise from all who have used it.

A BOAT OF CHARACTERS.

Miss. MARY TAFT, of the Welsh, Dakota Territory, called at the World's Dispensary, Aug. 19, 1870, to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Dr. Pierce, having been entirely cured of Catarrh, complicated with Chronic Disease, by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Extra to Prime Bullocks		10 @	12½
	Good quality	11½@	11¾
	Medium quality	10¾@	11⅛
	Ordinary thin Cattle	10½@	10¾
	Inferior ordinary grades	09¾@	10
Milch Cows		40.00 @	80.00
Hogs—Live		05½@	06
	Dressed	07¾@	07½
Sheep		05 @	06¾
Cotton—Middling		17⅝@	18
Flour—Extra Western		6.20 @	6.65
	State Extra	6.60 @	6.85
Wheat—Red Western		1.65 @	1.65
	No. 2 Spring	1.64 @	1.67
		1.10 @	1.12
Rye		1.60 @	2.30
Barley—Malt		.88 @	.94
Oats—Mixed Western		.57 @	.57
Corn—Mixed Western		12.00 @	13.00
Hay, per ton		15.00 @	17.00
Whisky, per gal.		.90 @	.95
Hops	Fair to Choice '73	14.00 @	16.50
Pork—Mess		20.00 @	20.25
Lard		12½@	12¾
Petroleum—Crude		Nothing offered	13½
Butter—State		.31 @	.37
	Ohio Fancy	.30 @	.32
	" Yellow	.30 @	.32
	Western Ordinary	.26 @	.26
	Pennsylvania Fine	.27 @	.32
Cheese—State Factory		.10 @	.10
	" Skimmed	.05 @	.14
	Ohio	.10 @	.15½
Eggs—State		.18½@	.19½

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	6.00 @	6.00
Sheep	6.87½@	7.75
Hogs—Live	5.00 @	5.90
Flour	6.25 @	9.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.53 @	1.54
Corn	.62 @	.62
Oats	.55 @	.55
Rye	1.00 @	1.05
Barley	1.20 @	1.90
Lard	.12½@	.12

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.65 @	2.00
Rye—State	1.10 @	1.12
Corn—Mixed	.87 @	.97
Barley—State	1.75 @	1.90
Oats—State	.62 @	.63

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	7.00 @	8.08
Wheat—Western Red	1.60 @	1.70
Corn—Yellow	.87 @	.88
Mixed	.83 @	.84
Petroleum—Crude	11½	Refined 23½
Clover Seed	8.00 @	10.50
Timothy	2.40½@	2.75

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.15½@	.15½
Flour—Extra	6.00 @	6.75
	Family	7.50 @	8.87
Wheat—Red Western	1.50 @	1.67
Corn—Yellow	.57½@	.58
Oats	.45 @	.46

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HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.	

Liquor in Russia.

In some parts of Russia a strong temperance movement is now on foot. In the month of January last, forty-eight village communities in the district of Mohilew adopted stringent regulations in regard to taverns or sell liquor on credit or in exchange for other articles, or to loiter in a drinking saloon. In the district of Penza, some two hundred villages have resolved that no inns or drinking saloons shall be erected on any soil belonging to the peasants. In consequence of these regulations many saloon keepers have been prosecuted and sentenced to undergo punishment.

India rubber trees have been found on the St. John's river in Florida.

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And all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices:

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CINCINNATI, June 11, 1873.

C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis.: Having used your water and the Mineral Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wis., for the Diabetes, I have found great relief from the use of the same. Before I commenced using the water my physician reported to me the specific gravity of my urine was 35, and after using it for twenty days the specific gravity of the urine was reduced to 23, showing a great improvement, and finding great relief in not being compelled to urinate so frequently. I had other waters, but give it as my opinion that the Mineral Rock Spring is the best. And I do earnestly recommend it to all who are afflicted with the disease known as Diabetes.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED WILSON, Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUDSON, Wis., May 7, 1873.

MESSRS. C. C. OLIN & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* In testimony of the great value of Mineral Rock Spring Water for those suffering with disease of the KIDNEYS, I would say that I had been suffering for months with Diabetes, passing large quantities of urine, heavy with sugar, and tormented with a distressing thirst, gradually losing flesh and strength and finally the use of my lower limbs, which became almost devoid of feeling. My physicians gave me up, and said that I had but a short time to live. I had tried all hopes of recovery, when I was induced to use Mineral Rock Spring Water, and since then I have gradually regained the use of my limbs, and also gained in flesh, and now feel that medical skill could not do. I am thankful for returning health and my prayer is that it may prove to others afflicted with kidney affection as great a blessing to them as to myself. Yours truly,

MRS. JAMES SANDERS.

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